

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

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BY

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POSTSCRIPT.



SINCE the earlier volumes of this edition went to press in 1885, important changes have taken place in India, to some of which it is needful here to refer. A new Province, larger than France, has been added to the Indian Empire; the long contemplated railway which will traverse inner India direct from Calcutta to Bombay, has been commenced; the Lusitanian schism, which during two centuries rent the Roman Catholic Church in India, has been closed. Less conspicuous local changes—administrative, legislative, educational, and economic—have occurred in every Province. Their bare enumeration would involve a supplement quite beyond the scope of this work. In the Preface to the present edition I put forward the view that, ‘so far from representing the “stationary stage” of civilisation, according to a former school of English economists, India is now one of the most rapidly progressive countries of the earth.’ The onward movements in India,

during the brief period which has since elapsed, justify these words.¹

In order, however, to prevent misconceptions, it is expedient to narrate very briefly the events which render the lengthy articles on British and Independent Burma in volume iii., and various lesser notices throughout the other twelve volumes dealing with the same territories, no longer a correct representation of the actual state of things. The aggressive attitude of the King of Upper Burma, and his obstinate refusal to redress the wrongs done by his servants to British subjects, compelled Lord Dufferin at the close of 1885 to send an expeditionary force to Mandalay. The King was dethroned, and deported for safe custody to British India. After an attempt to administer the country through the Central Council of Burmese Ministers, an attempt frustrated by the old corrupt officials in the Districts, and by the dynastic discords of the pretenders to the throne, Upper Burma was annexed to British India by proclamation on the 1st January 1886. In February 1886, Lord Dufferin proceeded to Burma to organise the administration of the new Province. The disorders incident to the dis-

¹ The considerations which would have pointed to the expediency of amplifying this Postscript have been anticipated by a recent remarkable essay on India by Sir Henry Sumner Maine. 'From 1858 to 1887,' he says, 'India has been governed by the Crown under the control of Parliament, and the facts and figures which I have given seem to me to show that, taking the standards of advance which are employed to test the progress of Western countries, there is no country in Europe which, according to these criteria, and regard being had to the point of departure, has advanced during the same period more rapidly and farther than British India.'—*The Reign of Queen Victoria*, vol. i. p. 518. (Smith, Elder, & Co., 1887.)

banding of the royal troops, and the struggles of various party leaders and pretenders to the sovereignty, gave rise to numerous marauding bands known as dacoits. These plunderers were active throughout the hot months and the malarious rainy season of 1886 ; sometimes as petty gang-robbers, sometimes as bodies of well-armed banditti, and in certain localities as an organised array, operating on a scale which might almost be dignified with the name of guerilla war.

The close of the unhealthy season, and the approach of the cold weather of 1886-87, enabled the British authorities to deal with these depredators. In November 1886 a force of troops and armed police was gradually spread over Upper Burma in such numbers as to render plunder a very perilous livelihood. The peasantry began to array themselves more actively on the side of order ; in many cases taking their protection into their own hands, and slaughtering or capturing the dacoits. The Buddhist clergy were almost from the first on our side, and they made their influence decisively felt as the country settled down. Meanwhile, the annexed territories had been divided into British Districts of more convenient size, and placed under a carefully selected staff of civil administrators. By the end of the cold weather of 1886-87 order was fairly established ; and during the ensuing hot weather (1887) the work of pacification went forward. Satisfactory relations were also established with the adjoining States and hill tribes to the North and East. The new Districts are now firmly united with Lower Burma into

a single British Province under a Chief Commissioner. So far as can be foreseen at present (August 1887), the period of conquest in Upper Burma is over, and the task of consolidation is being accomplished by rapid strides.¹

While dealing with recent changes in Upper Burma, I take the opportunity of correcting an oversight in regard to the educational system in Lower Burma. Sixteen years ago, when I was collecting materials for the first edition of this work, it seemed to me a subject of regret that the British authorities had not availed themselves more heartily of the system of indigenous instruction given in the monasteries and religious houses by the Buddhist clergy. During the interval which has since elapsed, the system of public instruction in British Burma may almost be said to have been reconstituted on the basis of indigenous monastic teaching. I have mentioned the function assigned to such native agency at page 207 of volume iii. and in other places. But there are also passages in which I

¹ In the Preface to this edition I regretted that the necessity of printing in England, while the author was in India, unavoidably led to errors in the press. An unfortunate example of this class occurs in my account of recent transactions in Burma at page 430 of volume vi. I had kept back the sheet in order to incorporate the facts of the Proclamation of Annexation and of Lord Dufferin's visit to Burma. But the new sentences, when forwarded to England, got transposed; and the events of January and February 1886 are made to precede the expeditionary force and occupation of Mandalay in November 1885. A clerical error, also due to the insertion of a new sentence in the proof, and more likely to lead to confusion, had escaped me in the same volume. In line 5 of footnote 2, page 230 of volume vi., for '*The latter*' please read '*The former*.' Again, in lines 22 and 24 of p. 471 of volume v., the words 'right' and 'left' have been inadvertently transposed.

omit to notice or to sufficiently emphasize the change. I gladly therefore take this occasion to again acknowledge the educational work done by the monastic institutions and the Buddhist clergy in Burma, and also the wise use which the English authorities in the Province have, for years past, made of this indigenous basis of public instruction.

The ancient schism between the Catholic Priests and Bishops appointed under the jurisdiction of the King of Portugal or his representative, the Archbishop of Goa, and the Vicars-Apostolic sent to India under the direct authority of the Pope, has been narrated in volume vi.¹ Since that volume was written, the provisional arrangement therein mentioned has been matured into a permanent settlement of the long-conflicting claims. The local jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, as representing the King of Portugal, has been respected. But, generally speaking, the Roman Catholic Church in India has now been brought under the authority of the Pope. His Holiness has issued an instrument setting forth the new settlement of the Indian Catholic Church; and a hierarchy of Archbishops and Bishops, under the direct regulation of Rome, has taken the place of the Vicars and Prefects Apostolic *in partibus infidelium*.

During the printing of the fourteen volumes, much new information has come into my possession, some-

¹ Vol. vi. pp. 255, 256.

times too late to be used. Thus, while I correctly state¹ that the style of 'the Governor-General-in-Council' was first authorized by the statute of 33 Geo. III., I elsewhere mention, on the authority of an official *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, that the title of Governor-General had occurred incidentally a century before.² A personal examination of the original manuscripts has since convinced me that this is erroneous; and that the official reporter probably misread the title of 'Captain-General' for 'Governor-General.' I am indebted to Colonel Yule, C.B., for materials, also derived from the India Office MSS., which throw grave doubts on the popular derivation of *Chanak* (or *Achanak*), the native name for Barrackpur, from its supposed founder, Job Charnock. The name seems to have existed before that worthy could have given it his patronymic.

For these and other deficiencies I respectfully plead the necessity imposed upon me to finish the undertaking within stringent limits as to time. The present fourteen volumes endeavour to truthfully condense the data which I have been able, during sixteen years, to collect concerning an Empire nearly equal in size to all Europe, less Russia. They were intended to subserve the purposes of administration, and the Government wisely declined to permit of leisure for literary completeness, at the cost of delays which would have impaired the practical utility of the work. Every year adds new

¹ Vol. vi. p. 431.

² Vol. vi. p. 370 (footnote).

stores to our information regarding India; and each decennial Census enables the economist and the administrator to handle Indian problems with a surer grasp. It may perhaps be my privilege, at some future time, to bring out a further edition of these volumes, with ampler knowledge and clearer lights. If this be not granted, I leave with confidence to the servants of the Crown in India who come after me, the task of perfecting the work which I have begun.

In conclusion, I wish to express my obligations to Mr. J. S. Cotton, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Mr. H. Morse Stephens, B.A. of Balliol College, for the Index which forms this volume. That Index is a careful expansion of the one to the first edition. It brings to a point, and renders available at a glance, the masses of local information collected throughout the 250 Districts of India during the past sixteen years. Its plan, general outline, and major headings, are necessarily my own: but to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stephens belongs the merit of its execution.

W. W. HUNTER.

WEIMAR,

August 24, 1887.

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER

OF

INDIA.

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- Alí Muhammad, Rohilla chief, died and was buried at Aonla, i. 296; his history, xi. 456.
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- Amír Khán, Pindári leader (1817), article 'India,' vi. 404. *Local notices*—Invaded Rohilkhand, ii. 140; defeated by Colonel Skinner near Afzalgarh, ii. 430; plundered Dhámpur, iv. 241; checked by Major Shepherd at Irich, which he afterwards made his head-quarters, vii. 24; ravaged Jaipur, vii. 56; called in to intervene between Jaipur and Jodhpur, vii. 242; defeated a British force near Kunch, viii. 363; owned the state of Láva, viii. 468;

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Bábar, first Mughal Emperor of Delhi, (1526-30), early life, defeat and overthrow of Ibráhím Lodi at Pánípat; conquest of Northern India, article 'India,' vi. 290, 291. *Local notices*—His description of Afghánistán, i. 31; made Agra his capital, and died there, i. 69; took Allahábád, i. 196; took Biána, and defeated Ráná of Udaipur there, ii. 418; invaded India, and after victory of Pánípat, entered Delhi, iv. 192, 193; took Dholpur, iv. 277; his mention of Dipálpur, iv. 303; conquered Etáwah, iv. 371; Fatehpur, iv. 424; and Gházipur, v. 64; took fort of Gwalior by stratagem, v. 236; mentions Hangu, v. 310; his tomb at Kábul, vii. 268; boasts of the commerce of Kábul, vii. 271; on the Káfirs, vii. 292; took Kandahár, vii. 392; defeated the Rájput princes at Khánna, viii. 164; on the Bangash tribe, viii. 243; defeated Ibráhím Lodi near Lahore, viii. 405; mentions Mahában, ix. 150; occupied Rápri in Máinpurí, ix. 203; his victory over Ibráhím Lodi at Pánípat, xi. 44, 45; subdued the Patháns in Pesháwar, xi. 149; his invasions of the Punjab, xi. 261; defeated the Rájputs at Fatehpur Sikri, xi. 404; defeated the Ghakkars, and took Pharwála, xii. 24; planted colonies in Saháranpur, xii. 45; marched through Sibi, xii. 457; invaded Mewár and defeated Ráná Sanga, xiii. 403, 404.
Babbála, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 403.
Baber, H., introduced coffee planting into the Wainád, ix. 231.
Baberu, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 403.
Babhans or Military Bráhmans, especially numerous in Behar, ii. 225; Champáran, iii. 338; Darbhanga, iv. 124; Gayá, v. 46, where many of them are *sakáits*, v. 52; Lohárdagá, viii. 481; Monghyr, ix. 484; Muzaffarpur, x. 79; Patná, xi. 99; Purniah, xi. 325; Santál Parganá, xii. 229; Sáran, xii. 253; Sháhábád, xii. 327.

Bábhar, town and petty State in Bombay, i. 403, 404.
Babhnipáir, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 404.
Babington, Dr., quoted on the inscriptions at Mahábalipur, ix. 149.
Bablá, river in Bengal, i. 404, 405.
Babrá, petty State in Bombay, i. 405.
Bábriás, tribe in Káthiáwár, now principally to be found in Bábriáwár, i. 405.
Bábriáwár, tract of country in Káthiáwár, i. 405.
Bábuábera, trading village in Bengal, i. 405.
Babúl trees and reserves, Akola, i. 141; Allahábád, i. 190; Anantápur, i. 274; Azamgarh, i. 392; Bara Banki, ii. 106; Belgaum, ii. 232; Bombay, iii. 44, 45; Broach, iii. 102; Buldana, iii. 143; Chengalpat, iii. 382; Damán, iv. 102; Etáwah, iv. 369; Fatehpur, iv. 423; Gwalior, v. 227; Haidarábád (Sind), v. 275; Indore, vii. 2; Jaipur, vii. 51; Jámner, vii. 130; Jerruck, vii. 180; Karáchi, vii. 444; Káthiáwár, viii. 89; Lárkhána, viii. 462, 463; on the Lonár lake, viii. 489; Madras, ix. 30; Máinpurí, ix. 202; Mohar, ix. 396; Mughalbhín, ix. 529; N.-W. Provinces, x. 380, 381; Panhán, xi. 43; Rái Bareli, xi. 353; Rámeswaram, xi. 443; Sholápur, xii. 412; Sibi, xii. 454; Sind, xii. 505, 506; Sirohi, xiii. 1; Sítápur, xiii. 30; Sultánpur, xiii. 97; Surat, xiii. 120; Tando Muhammad Khán, xiii. 177; Tásgáo, xiii. 216; Tinneveli, xiii. 306; Utrás, xiii. 431; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 439.
Bábu Ráo, chief of Monumpalli, mutinied in 1858, executed at Chándá, iii. 351.
Babúlgáo, village in Berár, i. 405.
Bachhráo, rural town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 405.
Bachhráwán, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 405, 406.
Bachiredipálem, village in Madras, i. 406.
Backergunge. *See* Bakarganj.
Badágara, town in Madras, i. 406, 407.
Badagas or Vadagas, aboriginal tribe on the Nilgiri Hills, x. 310, 311.
Badakshán, tract of country in Afghán-Türkistán, i. 407.
Badakshis, tribe akin to the Tajiks, and grouped with them as Galchas, in Badakshán, i. 407.
Bádámi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 407.
Badán Singh, father of Suráj Mall of Bhartpur, formally declared leader of the Játs (1712), ii. 373, x. 45; his palace at Sahár, xii. 113.
Badarganj, trading village in Bengal, i. 407, 408.

- Badāri, river in Mysore, i. 408. *See* also Yagachi.
- Badāriyā, village in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Badarpur. *See* Badrpur.
- Badansa, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Badesar, village in Rājputāna, i. 408.
- Badgujars, landowning clan of wealthy Rājputs, in Bulandshahr, iii. 135.
- Badhalgāon, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 408.
- Bādin, town and *taluk* in Bombay, i. 408, 409.
- Badipudi, historic *taluk* in Bombay, i. 409.
- Badnera, town in Berār, i. 409.
- Badnūr, town in Central Provinces, i. 409, 410.
- Bado Sarāi, town and *parganā* in Oudh, i. 410.
- Badrāchalam. *See* Bhadrachalam.
- Badrīhat, police outpost in Bengal, i. 410.
- Badrināth, mountain peak in N.-W. Provinces, i. 410, 411.
- Badrpur, village in Assam, i. 411.
- Badshāhpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 411.
- Bādshāhpur, hill torrent in Punjab, i. 411.
- Bāduria, town in Bengal, i. 411, 412.
- Badvel, town and *taluk* in Madras, i. 412.
- Baffa, town in Punjab, i. 412.
- Bāgalkot, town and Sub-division in Bombay, i. 412, 413.
- Bagāspur, town in Central Provinces, i. 413.
- Bagāsra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, i. 413.
- Bagāsra, town in Bombay, i. 413.
- Bagat. *See* Land tenures.
- Bagaud, *parganā* in Central India, i. 413.
- Bagdīs, semi-Hinduized aborigines in Bengal, generally fishermen, numerous in Bānkurā, ii. 81; Bardwān, ii. 129; Bengal, ii. 296; thieves in Hūgli, v. 491; coolies in Jalpāiguri, vii. 112; Kuch Behar, viii. 323; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nadiyā, x. 133.
- Bagdogra, town in Bengal, i. 413.
- Bagepalli, village in Mysore, i. 413, 414.
- Bagesar, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 414.
- Bāgewādi, Sub-division in Bombay, i. 414.
- Bāgh, river in Central Provinces, i. 414.
- Bāgh, town and *parganā* in Central India, i. 414.
- Bāghal, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415.
- Baghār, offshoot of the river Indus, i. 415.
- Baghāt, Hill State in Punjab, i. 415, 416.
- Bāghbanpur, village in Punjab, i. 416.
- Bāghdāngā, village in Bengal, i. 416.
- Baghelas, a branch of the Sisodhiya Rājputs, which once ruled in Gujarāt, i. 416; in Central India, iii. 295.
- Baghelkhand, tract in Central India, i. 416, 417.
- Bāgherhāt, village and Sub-division in Bengal, i. 417.
- Bāghjālā, town in Bengal, i. 417.
- Bāghmati, river in Behar, i. 418.
- Bāghmati, Little, river in Behar, i. 418.
- Bāghmūndī, plateau and hill range in Bengal, i. 418.
- Bagirhāt. *See* Bāgherhāt.
- Bagirji, village in Bombay, i. 418.
- Bāgli, petty State in Central India, i. 418, 419.
- Bagor, town in Rājputāna, i. 419.
- Bāgpat, town and *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 419.
- Bāgrāsi, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
- Bāgru, town in Rājputāna, i. 420.
- Bagula, village in Bengal, i. 420.
- Bahadrān, town and district in Rājputāna, i. 420.
- Bahādurganj, town in N.-W. Provinces, i. 420.
- Bahādurgarh, town in Punjab, i. 420, 421.
- Bahādur Khel, salt mine in Punjab, i. 421.
- Bahādurpur, village in Assam, i. 421.
- Bahādur Shāh, Mughal Emperor (1707-12), defeated his brother Azīm in Dholpur, iv. 276; took Haidarābād with Khān Jahān, v. 256; defeated his brother Kām Baksh, v. 256; campaign against the Sikhs, xi. 263.
- Bahādur Shāh, King of Gujarāt (1526-37), allowed Portuguese to build a fort at Diu, where he was killed, iv. 307; defeated by the Emperor Humāyun, viii. 91; overthrew Ghori dynasty of Mālwā, ix. 267; invaded Mewār, and took Chittor, xiii. 404.
- Bahādur Shāh, last Muhammadan king of Ahmadābād, tried to take Surat (1609), xiii. 121.
- Bahādur Shāh, Regent of Nepāl (1786-95), x. 286.
- Bahārāgarha, market village in Bengal, i. 421.
- Bahāwa, village in Bengal, i. 421.
- Bahāwalpur, Native State in Punjab, i. 421-424; physical aspects, 421; population, 421, 422; commerce, 422; history and administration, 423, 424.
- Bahāwalpur, city in Punjab, i. 424.
- Baherā, market village in Bengal, i. 424.
- Baheri, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, i. 424, 425.
- Bahilwāra, town in Bengal, i. 425.
- Bāhli, mountain range in Punjab, i. 425.

Bahlol Lodi, Emperor. *See* Lodi.

Bahlolpur. *See* Bhilolpur.

Báhmání, Muhammadan dynasty in Southern India (1347-1525), article 'India,' vi. 287. *Local notices*—Its later capital at Bidar, ii. 419; its earlier capital (1347-1432) at Kulbarga, viii. 352, 353; took Masulipatam (1478), ix. 353; its history, xi. 201, 202; ruled over Sátára, xii. 277.

Bahraich, District in Oudh, i. 425-433; physical aspects, 425, 426; history, 426-429; population, 429, 430; agriculture, 430-432; commerce and trade, 432; administration, 432, 433; medical aspects, 433.

Bahraich, *tahsil* in Oudh, i. 433, 434.

Bahraich, *parganá* in Oudh, i. 434.

Bahraich, town in Oudh, i. 434, 435.

Bahramghát, town in Oudh, i. 435.

Bahrámpur. *See* Berhampur.

Bahrámpur, town in Punjab, i. 435, 436.

Bahsúma. *See* Bisambhar.

Bahu, river in Madras, i. 436.

Bahu Begam of Oudh, lived at Faizábád (1798-1816), where her mausoleum is, iv. 388.

Bahuleswar, village in Bombay, i. 436.

Bai, estate in Central India, i. 436.

Baídgi, town in Bombay, i. 436.

Baideswar, village in Orissa, i. 436.

Baidúr, town in Madras, i. 436.

Baidyabátí, market town in Bengal, i. 436.

Baidyanáth, village in Bengal, i. 436.

Baidyás, numerous caste in Bengal, ii. 296.

Baigas, priests of the Gonds, an aboriginal tribe. *See* Bálághát, i. 455; Central Provinces, iii. 310; Mandlá, ix. 303, 304; Sambalpur, xii. 182.

Baikal. *See* Bekal.

Baikanthpur, town in Bengal, i. 436, 437.

Baila Bhela, town in Oudh, i. 437.

Bailgáon, village in Oudh, i. 437.

Bailhongal. *See* Hongal.

Baillie, Col., defeat of, by Haidar Ali, at Pullálur or Perambákam (1780), iv. 27, 43, ix. 13, xi. 136.

Baillie, Major, took Aden (1839), i. 17.

Bainchi, village in Bengal, i. 437.

Bairágis, Vishnuite ascetics and mendicants in the Eastern Dvárs, iv. 332; Madras, ix. 20.

Bairagnia. *See* Bhairagnia.

Bairám Ghát, place of sanctity in Berár, i. 437.

Bairám Khán, regent during the early years of Akbar's reign, vi. 291, 292.

Bairath, town in Rájputána, i. 437.

Baird, Sir David, prison of, at Bangalore, ii. 67.

Bairia. *See* Biria.

Baitarani, river in Orissa, i. 437, 438.

Baiza Báí, widow of Daulat Ráo Sind'a, removed from Gwalior for creating disturbances, v. 230, 231.

Bajána, petty State in Káthiáwár, i. 438.

Bajána, town in Bombay, i. 438.

Baj-baj, village in Bengal, i. 438.

Bájl Ráo, second Peshwá (1721-40); his conquest of the Deccan and Málwá, from the Mughals, and capture of Bassein from the Portuguese, article 'India,' vi. 320. *Local notices*—Established the Maráthá authority in Bundelkhand, iii. 155; received part of Damoh from Chhatar Sál, iv. 109; at Delhi and on the Jumna, x. 366, 367; died at Ráver, where is his cenotaph, xii. 14; exacted *chauth* from the Ráná of Mewár, xiii. 405, 406.

Bájl Ráo II., seventh and last Peshwá (1795-1818), article 'India,' vi. 323; second and third Maráthá wars, and annexation of the Peshwá's territories, 323, 324. *Local notices*—Banished to Bithúr, iii. 20; attack on the Resident, defeat and deposition, iii. 39; defeated at Kirki, viii. 221; and at Korigáum, viii. 298, 299; placed on the throne by the treaty of Mahád, ix. 154; surrendered to Malcolm at Nimár, x. 331; defeated at Pandarkanra, xi. 35, xiii. 540; his three defeats, xi. 212, 213.

Bájltpur, town in Bengal, i. 438, 439.

Bajrangarh, district in Central India, i. 439.

Bajwára, village in Punjab, i. 439.

Bakaner, *parganá* in Central India, i. 439.

Bákarganj, District in Bengal, i. 439-449; physical aspects, 439-442; administrative history, 442; population, 442-444; agriculture, 444-446; land tenures, 446; natural calamities, 446, 447; commerce and trade, 447; administration, 447, 449; medical aspects, 449.

Bákarganj, ancient town in Bengal, i. 449.

Baker, Aaron, first Governor of Madras (1653-59), ix. 66.

Baker, Sir T. D., sent from Kábul to disperse Afgháns, vii. 274; marched against Achakzai tribe in Pishin (1880), xi. 189.

Bakeswar, river in Bengal, i. 449.

Bakhar. *See* Bukkur.

Bakhra, village in Bengal, i. 449, 450.

Baksh, Sir Hardeo, sheltered English officers at Dharmpur (1857), iv. 255.

Bakhshí Khal, water channel in Bengal, i. 450.

- Bakht Balí, Rájá of Sháhgarh, rebelled 1857, seized Bánda, and was defeated by Rose, xii. 103.
- Bakht Buland, Gond Rájá of Deogarh, extended his territories, iii. 399; his reign and foundation of Nágpur, x. 166; obtained Seoni, xii. 309; ravaged Wún, xiii. 539, 540.
- Bakht Khán, mutineer leader in Bareilly, iv. 411.
- Bakhtgarh, petty State in Central India, i. 450.
- Bakhtiárpur, village in Bengal, i. 450.
- Bakkaráyasmúdrum, village in Madras, i. 450.
- Bakloh, town in Punjab, i. 450.
- Bakra River, stream in Berár, i. 450.
- Baksar, village in Oudh, i. 450, 451.
- Bákud Creek, branch of the Mahánadí, in Orissa, i. 451, 452.
- Báláganj, village in Assam, i. 452.
- Bálágarh, town in Bengal, i. 452.
- Bálághát, name given to certain Districts in the Karnatic of the Vijayanagar kingdom, i. 452.
- Bálághát, the upland country of Berár, i. 452.
- Bálághát, District in Central Provinces, i. 452-457; physical aspects, 452-454; history, 454; population, 454, 455; division into town and country, 455; agriculture, 455, 456; commerce and trade, 456; administration, 457; medical aspects, 457.
- Báláhera, village in Rájputána, i. 457.
- Balahi, hill range in Central Provinces, i. 457.
- Bálaji Báji Ráo, third Peshwá (1740-71); his expeditions to Bengal and the Punjab; defeat of, by Ahmad Sháh Duráni at the third battle of Pániptat, article 'India,' vi. 320, 321. *Local notices*—Annexed part of Hoshungábád, v. 443; took Mandlá, ix. 302, 307. *See also* Maráthás.
- Bálaji Lakshman, Maráthá governor of Khándesh, massacred 7000 Bhils at Kopárgáon (1804), viii. 293.
- Bálaji Viswanáth, first Peshwá (1718-20), extorts *chauth* from the Delhi emperor for the Deccan, article 'India,' vi. 320; built hill fort of Visápur, xiii. 480. *See also* Maráthás.
- Bálak Dás, successor of Ghásí Dás as high priest of Satnámis, murdered (1860), iii. 313.
- Bálakot, town in Punjab, i. 458.
- Bálakot, fortified village in Central Provinces, i. 458.
- Báلمان, town and *parganá* in Oudh, i. 458.
- Balance sheet of British India, vi. 465, 466.
- Balance of trade (India's), vi. 558, 559; Sir R. Temple's Minute on, vi. 581-583.
- Bálapur, *taluk* in Berár, i. 458, 459.
- Bálarámpur, town in Bengal, i. 459.
- Bálásan, river in Bengal, i. 459.
- Bálásinor, Native State in Bombay, i. 459, 460.
- Bálásinor, town in Bombay, i. 460.
- Balator, District in Orissa, ii. 1-10; physical aspects, 1, 2; rivers, 2, 3; ports and harbours, 3, 4; history, 4-6; population, 6, 7; agriculture, 7; natural calamities, 7, 8; manufactures, 8, 9; trade, 9; administration, 9, 10; medical aspects, 10.
- Balator, Sub-division in Orissa, ii. 10, 11.
- Balator, town and port in Orissa, ii. 11; East India Company's factory started at (1642), vi. 369.
- Balator, peak in Madras, ii. 11.
- Balban, the last King but one of the Slave dynasty (1265-87); his cruelties to the Hindus; Rájput revolts and Mughal inroads; his fifteen royal pensioners, article 'India,' vi. 280. *Local notices*—Cleared Etah of banditti, iv. 359; built fort of Kampil, vii. 353; subdued Mewát, ix. 418; invaded Moradábád, ix. 505.
- Balbi, Gaspar, on Dagon, now Rangoon, in 1580, quoted, xi. 482.
- Balcha, pass in Garhwál, ii. 11.
- Balchrí, island in Bengal, ii. 11.
- Baldeva or Baldeo, village and place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 11.
- Baldeva Singh, Rájá of Bhartpur, cenotaph of, at Gobardhán, v. 121.
- Báldiábárl, village in Bengal, ii. 11, 12.
- Baleswar River, one of the principal tributaries of the Ganges, ii. 12.
- Báli, town in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Báli, market village in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Balia, village in Bengal. *See* Alawak-hawa.
- Báliághátá, trading village in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Báliághátá, canal in Bengal, ii. 12.
- Báliganj, suburb of Calcutta. *See* Bally-gunge.
- Bálighatiam, village in Madras, ii. 13.
- Balihrí, town in Central Provinces, ii. 13.
- Bálpárá, forest reserve in Assam, ii. 13.
- Bálrangan, range of mountains in Madras. *See* Biligiri-Rangan.
- Balisna, town in Bombay, ii. 14.
- Balkh, Province of Afghánistán. *See* Afghán-Türkistán.
- Balkh, city of Afghán-Türkistán, ii. 14-16; city, 14, 15; country, 15, 16; history, 16.
- Ball, Vincent, on the geology of the Rájmahál Hills, xi. 390, 391; on the cave tunnel in Kámgarh Hill, xi. 447.

- Ballabgarh**, town and *tahsil* in Punjab, ii. 16.
- Ballabhpur**, suburb of Serampur, Bengal, ii. 17.
- Ballála**, Hoysala, dynasty in Southern India, had their capital at Dorásamúdra, now Halebid, taken by Muhammadans (1310), v. 295; in Madras, ix. 11; in Mysore, x. 93; ruled over Salem, xii. 154; had a later capital at Talkad, xiii. 167; took refuge at Tonnúr, xiii. 338.
- Ballálpur**, village in Central Provinces, ii. 17.
- Ballal-ayan-durga**, village in Mysore, ii. 17.
- Ballantync**, Dr., *The Sánkhya Aphorisms of Kapila*, quoted, vi. 154 (footnote 1).
- Ballápal**, forest reserve in Madras, ii. 17, 18.
- Ballia**, District in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 18-23; physical aspects, 18, 19; history, 19; archæology, 19; population, 19, 20; agriculture, 20-22; commerce and trade, 22; administration, 22; sanitary aspects, 22, 23.
- Ballia**, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 23.
- Ballia**, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 22.
- Ballygunge**, suburb of Calcutta, ii. 23, 24.
- Baloda**, town in Central Provinces, ii. 24.
- Bálotra**, town in Rájputána, ii. 24.
- Balrámpur**, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 24, 26.
- Bálsamand**, village in Punjab, ii. 26.
- Balsan**, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 26.
- Balsáne**, village in Bombay, ii. 26.
- Balsár**. See **Bulsar**.
- Baltis**, tribe of Muhammadan Tibetans in the Himálayas, v. 412; the Hindu Kush, v. 417.
- Báltistán**, administrative division of Kashmír. See also **Iskardoh**.
- Baluá**, trading village in Bengal, ii. 27.
- Balúchís**: in Afghánistán, i. 44; in Balúchistán, ii. 29; their manners and customs, ii. 38; in Bombay Presidency, iii. 49; Dera Gházi Khán, iv. 213; Gurgáon, v. 218; Haiderábád (Sind), v. 276; plundered Kambar (1844), vii. 352; in Karáchi, vii. 447; Khairpur, viii. 135; in Kohistán, their blood-feuds, viii. 251, 252; in Lahore, viii. 407; Lárkhána, viii. 467; Malláni, ix. 260; Múltán, x. 6; Muzaffargarh, x. 60; Punjab, xi. 273; Rohtak, xii. 72; Sháhpur, xii. 364; Shikárpur, xii. 392; Sibi, xii. 455, 456; Sind, xii. 517, 518; Thar and Párkár, xiii. 266; Upper Sind Frontier, xiii. 440, 441; tribes of, xiii. 440-445.
- Balúchistán**, tract of country south of Afghánistán, ii. 27-40; boundaries, 27, 28; history, 28-33; physical aspects, 33-35; climate, productions, etc., 35, 36; towns, 36, 37; population, 37-39; revenue and military resources, 39, 40.
- Balwant Singh**, Rájá of Benares, defeated at Baxar with Shuja-ud-daulá, ii. 255; took Chanár, iii. 347; seized Gházípur, v. 64.
- Balwant Singh**, native soldier, defended Girishk (1841, 1842), i. 35.
- Bámanbor**, petty State in Bombay, ii. 40.
- Bámanghát**, tributary State in Bengal, ii. 40, 41.
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- Bhopál**, Native State in Central India, ii. 403-405.
- Bhopál**, capital of State in Central India, ii. 405, 406.
- Bhopál Agency**, group of Native States in Central Provinces and Central India, ii. 406.
- Bhor**, Native State in Bombay, ii. 406.
- Bhor**, town in Bombay, ii. 406.
- Bhor Ghát**, pass over the Western Gháts, Bombay, ii. 406-408; article 'India,' vi. 36, 550.
- Bhotiyas**, Tibetan race in Dharma, carrying on trade with pack-sheep, iv. 252; Kumáun, viii. 353.
- Bhotmárl**, trading village in Bengal, ii. 408.
- Bhragu**, founder of Broach, 1st century A.D., where his descendants, the Brágav Bráhmans, still live, iii. 113.
- Bhuban**, range of hills in Assam, ii. 408.
- Bhúgtis**, tribe of Báluchís in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
- Bhuinhárs**, cross between Bráhmans and Rájputs (perhaps same as Babbhans), a landholding caste in Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Benares, ii. 257. *See* Babbhans.
- Bhuiyás** or Bára Bhuiyás (perhaps identical with Bhuinhárs), their history and numbers in Assam, i. 354.
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- Bhukarheri**, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 408, 409.
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- Bhúm Bakeswar**, group of hot sulphur springs in Bengal, ii. 409.
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- Bhumíás**, aboriginal tribe in Ráipur, xi. 371.
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- Bühler, Dr. G., *Tour in Search of Sanskrit MSS.*, published in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society*, No. xxxiv. A, vol. xii., 1877, quoted, vi. 102 (footnotes 1 and 3); *Digest of the Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption*, 117 (footnote 2).
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- Kadiháti**, town in Bengal, vii. 280.
- Kádipur**, *tahsil* in Oudh, vii. 280, 281.
- Kádírábád**, town in the Deccan, vii. 281.
- Kadiri**, town and *táluk* in Madras, vii. 281.
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- Kadúr**, village in Mysore, vii. 289.
- Kafára**, town in Oudh, vii. 289.
- Káfiristan**, tract in Western Himálayas, India, vii. 289-292.
- Káfirkot**, ruins in Punjab, vii. 292.
- Káfirs**, inaccessible people in Western Himálayas, i. 45; vii. 290-292.
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- Kágál**, State in Bombay, vii. 292, 293.
- Kágál**, town in Bombay, vii. 293.
- Kágán**, mountain valley in Punjab, vii. 293.
- Kahan**, river in Punjab, vii. 293.
- Kahlgáon**. See *Colgong*.
- Kahlúr**, Hill State in Punjab, vii. 293, 294.
- Kahmuván**, lake in Punjab, vii. 294.
- Kahror**, town in Punjab, vii. 294, 295.
- Kahúta**, *tahsil* in Punjab, vii. 295.
- Kaibarttas** or *Keuts*, caste of fishermen, especially numerous or otherwise remarkable, in Assam, i. 355; Bengal, ii. 296; Bogra, iii. 28; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Howrah, v. 462; Hugli, v. 491; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Maldah, ix. 243; Midnapur, ix. 427; Murshidábád, x. 25; Nadiyá, x. 132; Rájsháhí, xi. 432.
- Kaidala**, village in Mysore, vii. 295.
- Kail**. See *Kayal*.
- Kailang**, village in Punjab, vii. 295, 296.
- Kailás**, sacred mountain of the Hindus in Tibet, vii. 296; from which the Indus, Sutlej, and Brahmaputra all take their rise, article 'India,' vi. 11, 13.
- Kailáshahr**, town and Sub-division in Bengal, vii. 296.
- Kailwára**, town in Rájputána, vii. 296.
- Káimahrá**, village in Oudh, vii. 296.
- Káimganj**, *tahsil* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 296, 297.
- Káimganj**, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 297, 298.
- Káimur**, range of mountains in Central India, vii. 298; an offshoot of the Vindhya, article 'India,' vi. 35.
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 Kalale, village in Mysore, vii. 322.
 Kalamb, town in Berár, vii. 322.
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 Kalingapatam, town and port in Madras, vii. 330.
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- Kalladakúrichi, town in Madras, vii. 338.
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- Kambam, town in Madras, vii. 352. *See* Cumbum.
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- Kumhāwan, *parganā* in Oudh, viii. 359.
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- Kumis, tribe in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 450.
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- Kunāwār, hilly tract in Bashahr State, Punjab, viii. 361, 362.
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- Kunbis, most numerous and important agricultural caste in Ahmadābād, i. 85, 86 ; Ahmadnagar, i. 100 ; Akola, i. 143 ; Amráoti, i. 247 ; Bombay Presidency, iii. 51 ; Broach, iii. 104 ; Kaira, vii. 302 ; Khāndesh, viii. 154 ; Nāsik, x. 229 ; Poona, xi. 205, 206 ; Rājputāna, xi. 410 ; Ratnāgiri, xii. 7 ; Sātara, xii. 279, 280 ; Sholāpur, xii. 413 ; Thāna, xiii. 252 ; Wún, xiii. 541.
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- Kunī, river in Berār, viii. 366.
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- Kupili, town and seaport in Madras, viii. 367.
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- Kuram, mountain pass into Afghānistān from the Punjab, article 'India,' vi. 6.
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- Kurha Keshupur, town in Oudh, viii. 372.
- Kurburbaree. *See* Karharbari.
- Kurigrām, village and Sub-division in Bengal, viii. 372.
- Kurivikulam, town in Madras, viii. 372.
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- Kurmatúr, town in Madras, viii. 373.
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- Kurseli, town in Oudh, viii. 373.
- Kurseong. *See* Karsiang.
- Kursi, town and *parganā* in Oudh, viii. 373, 374.
- Kurtkotī, town in Bombay, viii. 374.
- Kurubars, caste of blanket weavers in Sirá, xii. 546.

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- Steel, Mr. Arthur, *Law and Custom of Hindu Castes*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 195 (footnote).
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- Stevenson, David, *Canal and River Engineering*, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 23.
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- Stewart, *History of Bengal*, quoted, on Tándán, xiii. 179.
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